The Pyongyang Times

No. 26 (665) Weekly Saturday, June 25, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Arab Socialist Baath Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 18 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Fawaz Sayag, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, Director of the External Relations Department of the National Leadership and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and personage concerned Li Hwa Son were on hand.

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Pyongyang was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cameramen's Delegation of TV Belgrade, Yugoslavia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 9 a cameramen's delegation of TV Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation headed by Borivoje Mirkovic, Editor in Chief of TV Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Also on hand were Comrade Ho Dam and personage concerned Kim Si Hak.

Vardziski Tode, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and answered the questions raised by them.

Editor-in-Chief of French Paper "Le Monde" and His Wife

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 20 Andre Fontaine, Editor-in-Chief of the French paper "Le Monde", and his wife staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Dam and personage concerned Ku Il Son.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guest in a cordial atmosphere and gave answers to a number of questions raised by him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Albert Rene on his establishment of new political power and assumption of office as President of the Republic of Seychelles. The message reads

☆

Your Excellency ALBERT RENE

President
Republic of Seychelles

Victoria

I send Your Excellency warm congratulations on your establishment of new political power and assumption of office as President of the Republic of Seychelles.

Convinced that the friendly relations formed between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish the Seychelles people fresh successes in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society under Your Excellency's leadership.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 13, 1977

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev greeting his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The message reads:

☆

Comrade LEONID ILYICH BREZHNEV

General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU
President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Moscow

I extend warm congratulations to you on your election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work against imperialism and for defence of peace and the prosperity and development of the Soviet Union and for socialism and communism.

I take this opportunity to express the firm belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the CC of the WPK
President of the DPRK

Pyongyang, June 18, 1977

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Ibrahim Mohamed al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the rectification movement.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Kristjan Eldjarn**, President of the Republic of Iceland, on the occasion of the national fete of the Republic of Iceland.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Khieu Samphan**, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, greeting the 40th anniversary of the historic victory in the Pochonbo battle and sent a reply to him.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation, the national holiday of its people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, upon the LPRP and LPDR Government Delegation's passing through the territorial air of the DPRK.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his 85th birthday and the 40th anniversary of his coming to head the Yugoslav Communist Party.

South Korean People Infinitely Long for Northern Half of Republic

The south Korean people boundlessly long for the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a veritable paradise for the people under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

According to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," a fisherman residing in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, said:

"We have a happy future. It is a wonderful society like that of the north where the Juche idea of General Kim Il Sung has been embodied.

"The society of the north under the leadership of the great General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, is a society where all people have jobs and are evenly well off. Each time I am hungry and sad, I crave for the north."

A certain Kim, a building worker in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, said:

"General Kim Il Sung is a great leader.

"Because General Kim Il Sung enforces a policy for the people, I will live only for him and hold him in high esteem for ever."

A fisherman in Inchon who had seen for himself with deep emotion the realities of the northern half of the Republic visited by a bumper harvest every year said:

"The north reaps rich crops every year and orchards are to be seen everywhere.

"The peasants there live in houses looking like villa. It is not difficult to gather how high their living standard is.

"General Kim Il Sung always goes among the people, guides every state affair and looks after the life of the people. He even has a taste of soy at people's houses.

"He is so kind to the people that they bury their heads in his broad bosom and shed tears of happiness, extending the deepest thanks and highest glory to him. We, too, must be taken into his bosom as early as possible.

"For this, we must pool strength and crush Pak Jung Hi and reunify the country.

"When the country is reunified, we will also be able to live a happy life holding the great General in high esteem."

A young man in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, his heart ablaze with ardent reverence for the fatherly leader, said:

"In order to be well off, we south Korean people must follow General Kim Il Sung and hold him in high esteem for ever.

"When the country's reunification is achieved, we will also live a happy life in the bosom of President Kim Il Sung.

"Let us live, confidently looking forward to the day."

Maize Crops Are in Good Condition with Promise of Abundant Harvest

Every year the socialist countryside of Korea is visited by bumper harvest. The credit for this is due to the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, of course.

Despite of this year's unfavourable weather caused by the effect of the cold front—long-drawn-out drought, the fields of our cooperative farms give promise of another good harvest of maize, the result of full application of the Juche-based farming methods advanced by the great leader.

This year the transplantation of maize humus-pot seedlings was wound up far ahead of the set time unusually thanks to the devoted efforts of the agricultural working people and those who were out to help the countryside. Now, throughout the dry fields in the plain, intermediary and mountainous areas maize crops which put down firm roots in the soil are clothed in green.

Here, in the vast tracts of the fields of the Tokdong Cooperative Farm, Pyongyang, too, the maize crops are growing well, demonstrating the might of the plant-by-plant farming method and the dry-field irrigation initiated by the great leader.

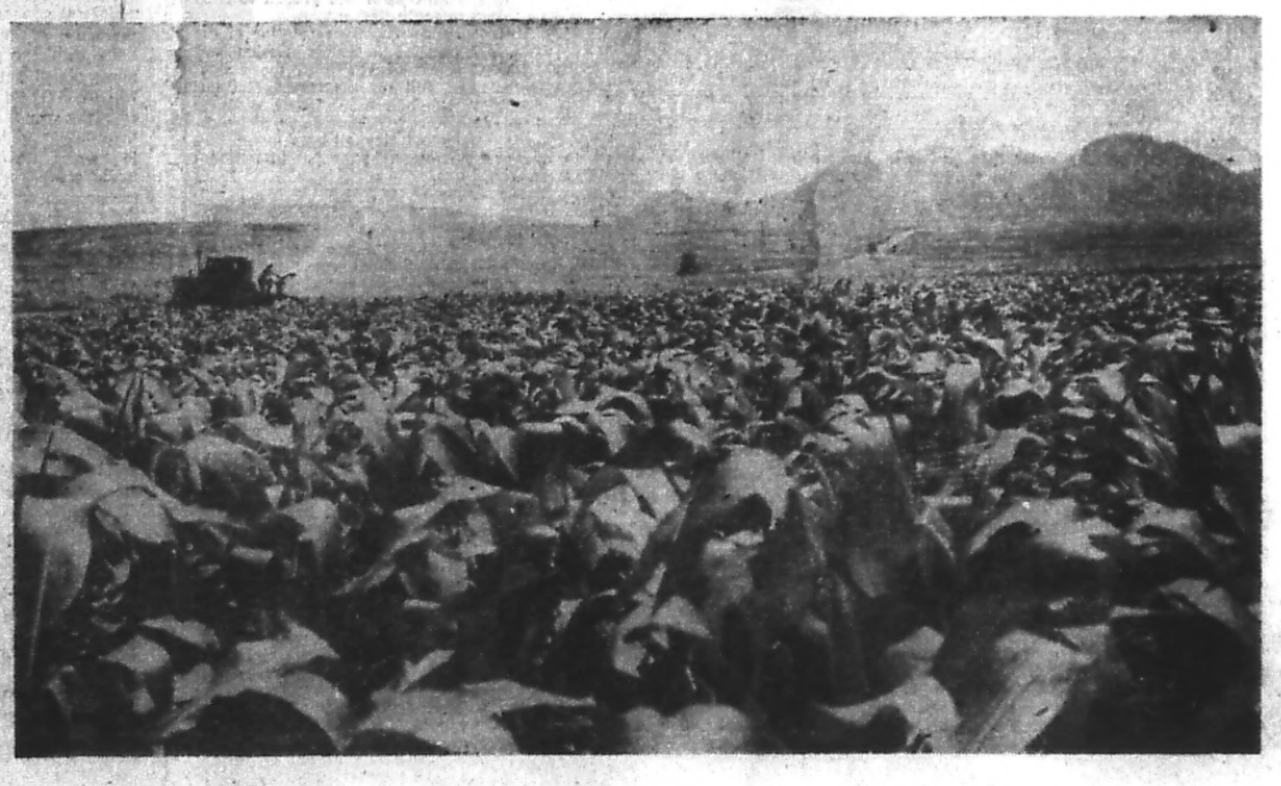


Photo: Artificial rain is falling on a wide tract of maize field

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was made public in Pyongyang. The joint communique reads:

Joint Communique of DPRK and LPDR

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and Government Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between June 13 and 18, 1977.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Party and Government Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic visited industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province and attended a Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the delegation.

Wherever it went the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Korean people.

This was a manifestation of high respect and warm friendship cherished by the Korean people for Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and the Lao people and a striking demonstration of the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries who are advancing shoulder to shoulder to accomplish the common revolutionary cause.

Talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Talks were also held between the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Party and Government Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, discussed the matter of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Lao peoples in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, and exchanged views on problems related to the present international situation and other problems of common concern.

A complete unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed at the talks.

The Korean and Lao peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have struggled hand in hand on the common front against imperialism.

The Lao side highly appraised the victory the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have won in the socialist revolution and construction by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, congratulated the Korean people upon having turned their country, once backward, into a socialist country with a modern industry, developed rural economy, brilliant national culture and powerful self-defence capabilities in a comparatively short span of time by embodying the Juche idea and wished them greater successes in their future struggle for winning the complete victory of socialism.

The Lao side resolutely denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and held that the US government must withdraw its troops from south Korea as early as possible, taking along all weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Lao side also expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the south Korean people for the right to existence, democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and held that the reunification of Korea must be achieved on the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Laos for their support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

The Korean side hailed the historic victory of the national democratic revolution the Lao people under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, their outstanding leader, have won through the protracted, arduous struggle against imperialism and domestic reactionaries by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of Laos.

The Lao side noted that this victory was attained in close concert with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and thanks to the support and aid of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world.

The Korean side highly appraised the successes made by the Lao people in the work of defending the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and in the work of laying the foundations of socialist society and hopeo that the Lao people would attain new victory on the road of socialism under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and thus contribute to safeguarding peace in that area and the world and defending the revolutionary cause.

The Korean side vehemently denounced the hostile acts of the imperialist circles and their stooges in backing up and whipping together the Lao reactionaries and continuously instigating them to the ceaseless subversive machinations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The imperialists and their henchmen will never be able to hold in check the advance of the Lao revolution.

The Lao side expressed deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the support and encouragement rendered to the Lao people's cause of national salvation struggle and national construction.

The two sides agreed to conclude an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and a trade agreement between the two countries.

The two sides expressed the unanimous determination to further expand and develop in the future the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The two sides appraised that the present international situation is developing in favour of the forces of socialism and revolution and to the disadvantage of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

The two sides affirmed with satisfaction that the socialist countries are steadily increasing their might, strikingly showing the superiority of the socialist system which gives a powerful encouragement, firm assistance to the peoples in the struggle for independence, freedom and national liberation.

The two sides pointed out that they would make all their efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for more shining victory of socialism on a world-wide scale.

The two sides affirmed that the national liberation movement has dynamically developed on a worldwide scale and is winning ever greater victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides considered that the movement of the working class and toiling people of the capitalist countries against monopoly capitalism and for the right to existence, democracy and socialism is being forcefully expanded.

The two sides recognized that the Non-Alignment is a powerful revolutionary force of our time against aggression and interference of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The two sides fully supported the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries against the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and interference and for defending independence and freedom, taking back the right of the dignified master to their natural resources and establishing a new international economic order on the principle of national independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides fully supported the result of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo and manifested the unanimous will to actively fight to implement the resolutions of the conference.

The two sides warmly hailed the shining victory of historical significance won by the Vietnamese people in liberating the south and reunifying the country through the protracted national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges and expressed firm solidarity with their just struggle for building an advanced socialist Viet Nam.

The two sides warmly greeted the shining victory of historical significance achieved by the Cambodian people in the revolutionary war against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges and manifested firm solidarity with their just struggle for building a prospering democratic Cambodia.

The two sides expressed powerful support to the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Party and Government Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane was a historic event in strengthening and developing to a new higher stage the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Laos.

The Party and Government Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic extends deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their warm welcome accorded it during its visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the Lao People's Democratic Republic at a convenient time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung accepted the invitation with pleasure.

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary of the CC of the WPK
President of the DPRK

KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE
General Secretary of the CC of the LPRP
Prime Minister of the Government of the LPDR

Pyongyang, June 18, 1977

US Imperialists Must Renounce Aggressive Design and Quit South Korea at Once

Cho Myong Son
Lieutenant General of the KPA

Twenty-seven years have passed since the US imperialists started a piratical aggressive war against the Korean people.

On the occasion of the "day of struggle against US imperialism", hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who treasure peace and justice are intensifying as never before the solidarity movement for supporting and encouraging the Korean people's just struggle to smash the plots of split and war by the US imperialists and their stooges and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people are heartily grateful for this.

The US imperialists who cherished the aggressive ambition against Korea already from more than 100 years ago, ignited a war in Korea on June 25, 1950 and launched all-out armed attacks against the northern half of our Republic.

By this war they foolishly pursued the aim to topple our fledgling Republic in its cradle, turn the whole of Korea into a colony and, furthermore, to dominate Asia and the world.

The struggle of the Korean people against the armed invasion of the US imperialists and their cat's paws was a just national-liberation war to defend the freedom and independence of the country and a sacred struggle to safeguard world peace and security.

In an attempt to achieve their piratical aggressive design at a stroke, the US imperialists mobilized in this war armed forces totalling more than two million, including their main ground, naval and air forces, plus the mercenary troops of 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops. They mobilized vast quantities of the up-to-date combat equipment and even used bacteriological and chemical weapons, committing the most barbarous atrocities unprecedented in world war history.

But they could not bring the Korean people to their knees and realize their wild ambition.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, the Korean people and the People's Army fought the enemy with a "do-or-die" spirit, displaying unequalled bravery, self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism. Thus, they inflicted an ignominious defeat upon him and honourably defended the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation.

The historic victory won by our people showed that the Korean people, commanded by the great leader, were invincible. It proved that a people who fight resolutely for freedom and independence, taking their destiny in their own hands, can defeat any imperialist aggressive forces.

It was a historic declaration announcing to the whole world that the myth of "all-mightiness" of the US imperialists was blasted; they took their first step down the road to ruin and it was also a solemn declaration warning to the enemy that they should refrain from making reckless attempts again.

But, the US imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from their ignominious defeat, are still occupying south Korea, while pursuing a policy of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The US imperialists and their henchmen are scheming to create 'two Koreas' on the one hand, and on the other overtly manoeuvring to unleash another war against the northern half of the Republic."

In wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement the US imperialists have introduced huge quantities of war equipment and lethal weapons into south Korea and deployed even nuclear weapons in the areas of the Military Demarcation Line and throughout the territory of south Korea, ceaselessly carrying out the acts of military provocation against the north.

Even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement clarifying the three principles for Korea's reunification and the start of north-south dialogue, they egged on the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to disrupt the dialogue and carry on the move of permanent division in order to create "two Koreas".

The US imperialists' scheme to divide Korea into two forever and continually hold on to south Korea as a stronghold from where to invade Asia arose to a crescendo particularly after the event in Viet Nam. Even today they are trying hard to put this scheme through by employing crafty methods.

Today some persons of the US authorities prattle that, even in case US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, only the ground force will be pulled out and the air and naval forces will stay on and be further reinforced; the ground force pullout will be made after the full considerations with the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, and even this will be effected gradually over a period of four to five years.

These assertions are a grave betrayal of the resolution of the 30th UNGA session calling for unconditional, immediate and total withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the unanimous demand of the world's peace-loving people.

Talking about the measure for south Korea's "security" to be taken after the US troop pullout and about the "largest-scale cooperation", the bellicose circles of the United States are increasing its military "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by a large margin, shipping into south Korea larger quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment of the latest type and frequently conducting war exercises by introducing into south Korea "B-52" strategic bombers of the US air force based on Guam and Okinawa of Japan.

In his written testimony submitted to the Senate Armed Service Committee some time ago, US Secretary of Defence Brown made it clear that the United States is mapping out an "emergency plan" for completing the preparations for a limited nuclear war in Korea and added that the present US Administration is following the former policy of the Ford Administration on using tactical nuclear weapons in case of emergency in Korea.

All facts show that the United States is still pursuing the policy of aggression and war against Korea.

With the backing of their master, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more viciously manoeuvring to freeze the division by creating "two Koreas" at all costs and are steeped in the fascist repression of the south Korean people and in war preparations.

They scrapped the North-South Joint Statement and broke off the dialogue. Imploring for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops, the basic obstacle to national reunification, they are strengthening their tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries and randomly arresting, imprisoning and killing the personages and people of all strata calling for democracy and national reunification.

Under the pretext of non-existent "threat of southward invasion", they proclaimed "supra-emergency state of war" throughout south Korea and are beefing up armed forces, introducing murderous weapons in a big way and frantically staging boisterous war exercises against us.

Specifically, with June 25 at hand, traitor Pak Jung Hi himself went to the frontline area in the central sector of the front and had a "combined guerrilla training" conducted to provide against a "special warfare"; he appeared on the "combined training ground of the reserve forces" and cried for stepped-up war preparations and full combat readiness.

The south Korean puppets even issued such a de facto wartime mobilization order as the "enforcement regulations on the use of resources" under a "national emergency state", taking measures to enlist and requisition all the manpower and material resources of south Korea for war purpose.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's feverish war manoeuvres are aimed at finding a pretext to detain the US troops in south Korea come what may and gratifying their lust for long-term office under the patronage of outside forces.

Owing to the war move of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the situation of our country is becoming tense.

To ease tension and remove war danger in Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification is a matter directly connected with the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world and this is the unanimous demand not only of our people but also of the peace-lovers of the world.

In order to consolidate peace in Korea and achieve her reunification, an end must be put to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists, the constant source of war and the root cause of the split, and to their aggressive policy.

The United States has no right to meddle in the internal affairs of the Korean people and no reason and pretext to keep its troops in south Korea.

In compliance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session and the requirement of our time, the United States must pull out its troops and nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons from south Korea without delay and completely and must stop all acts instigating the south Korean puppets to national split and war.

The Japanese reactionaries must renounce their attempt to detain the US troops in south Korea and give up their avaricious desire to stage a comeback to south Korea and must desist from hampering Korea's reunification.

The south Korean puppet clique must discontinue all their criminal plots to perpetuate the division of the country and trigger off another war in reliance upon outside forces.

The Korean people and the People's Army will never tolerate the destruction of peace in our country and the infringement on its sovereignty.

The great power of our people and the People's Army that defeated the US-led imperialist allied forces during the past Fatherland Liberation War has grown incomparably stronger.

The US imperialists and their stooges will sustain a still more shameful defeat if they persist in their reckless manoeuvres for aggression and war, failing to look straight at the reality.

The US imperialists must stop the aggressive acts of disturbing peace in Korea and hampering the peaceful reunification of the country and get out of south Korea without delay, taking along murderous weapons, in accordance with the UN resolution.

Study-Juche Idea Bodies Mushroom

In Guyana

A grand meeting to form the "Centre for Studying the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" was held in Guyana on June 10, according to a report.

Put up with due respect in the meeting hall was a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visiting Chonji (Heavenly Lake) on the top of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause of the attendants was a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A report was made by Member of the Parliament Leonard Durant, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Industry and Labour of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Chairman of the Timber and Forestry Workers Trade Union.

He explained about the essence and contents of the Juche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its vitality.

He noted: Today we are forming the "Centre for Studying the Juche Idea" in Guyana, proceeding from our desire to study and propagate the great Juche idea, an absolutely correct guiding idea illuminating the road to be followed by us.

Then several others took the floor.

The meeting announced the formation of the "Centre for Studying the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and its Chairman and Secretary General were elected. Leonard Durant became its Chairman.

In Burundi

A meeting to inaugurate the Burundi "Group for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" was held in Bujumbura on April 8, according to a report.

Hung in place of honour in the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the assembled people.

Unssabi Yunbaildejongs who spoke at the meeting said: The great leader's immortal classic works have been popular with us long since and today we are forming a group to make a deeper study of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

Then several others took the floor. At the meeting the leading body of the group was formed. Unssabi Yunbaildejongs was elected the chief of the group.

In Lebanon

According to a report, a meeting was held in Beirut on April 5 to rename the "Lebanese Women's Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" the "Lebanese Women's Group for the Study of Kimilsungism".

The meeting began by a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

It unanimously adopted a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the attendants.

At the meeting the chief of the group delivered a report and then several others spoke.

The reporter and speakers said with pride: The great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung should be called Kimilsungism and it is quite natural that the group should be renamed the "Lebanese Women's Group for the Study of Kimilsungism."

(KCNA)

Full Responsibility for the Severance of State Relations Rests with Argentine Authorities

Report of the Korean Central News Agency

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to report as follows in connection with the unilateral severance of state relations with our country by the Argentine authorities on June 14:

According to foreign press reports, the Argentine authorities stated that they unilaterally severed diplomatic relations with our country.

The Argentine authorities' unilateral announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations with our country is an unwarranted act betraying the will of the peoples of the two countries and a link in the manoeuvres of the imperialists to wreck the unity of the world peace-loving peoples and the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

As already known the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Argentina had developed on good terms in the interests of the two peoples since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on June 1, 1973.

But the Argentine military government has systematically persisted in organized and planned intrigues to worsen the relations with us since its seizure of power.

The Argentine military authorities, ignoring the diplomatic practice and diplomatic privilege from long ago, have openly hindered the activities of our mission, doggedly shadowing and watching our diplomats.

They went so far as to interrogate and persecute those who had contacts with officials of our mission on business and plotted to instigate their hirelings to allure and kidnap officials of our mission.

Our mission, proceeding from the desire not to undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries, asked several times the Argentine authorities to ensure the safety of the staff members of the mission and conditions for their normal activities in accordance with the diplomatic practice.

However, the Argentine authorities, turning a deaf ear to this, sealed up the activities of our mission while continuing such grave acts as shadowing and even threatening the officials of our mission. On May 11, they perpetrated such rude act as instigating sullied elements to set fire to the building of our mission.

All these facts show how persistently the Argentine authorities have manoeuvred, conducting base acts unprecedented in the world history of diplomacy, to worsen the relations between the two countries.

All the obstructionist activities and provocations of the Argentine authorities against our mission became more unscrupulous as the days go by and reached the unbearable extent.

Thus, our mission became unable to conduct its activities as a diplomatic mission.

In fact, the activities of our embassy in Buenos Aires have long been suspended.

Due to the untenable acts of the Argentine authorities, our sincere efforts for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries could bring no result hoped for and it became useless for our mission to stay in Buenos Aires.

Under such situation, our government took of its own accord a step of withdrawing our mission tentatively from Buenos Aires pending the discontinuation of the unfriendly and unreasonable acts of the Argentine authorities against us and the creation of an atmosphere for the activities of our mission.

Our embassy in Buenos Aires protested against the unfriendly acts of the Argentine government and, at the same time, informed it beforehand of this step taken by our government and left there on June 5.

Entirely righteous is the step of our government in withdrawing our embassy from Argentina.

As it has become clear that we respected international law and international usage and made every sincere effort for the normalization of the relations between the two countries up to the moment of withdrawal and the unfriendly acts of the Argentine authorities have been exposed, the Argentine military authorities are trying to shift the responsibility for their crimes on to us, reversing black and white.

The Argentine military authorities can never succeed in their foolish attempt to shift the responsibility for the severance of the state relations on to our side, hurling mud at our Republic, and it can never be justified.

The full responsibility for the severance of the state relations between the two countries rests with the Argentine authorities.

We once again strongly demand that the unfriendly acts of the Argentine authorities for abusing our country should be brought to an immediate end and the Argentine military authorities should ferret out and severely punish the prime movers in planning and committing incendiarism against our embassy and the direct perpetrators of the provocative outrage and compensate the loss caused by it.

We strongly hold that if the Argentine military authorities continue slandering us with downright lies, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

The Government of our Republic and our people will strive in the future, too, to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the world progressive people including the Argentine people in the struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and invariably support their just struggle.

Pyongyang, June 18, 1977

THE SUN SHINES

By T. BUSANYA (Tanzania)

1. The world was in darkness for many years,
All peaks were blinded they couldn't shine.
The oppression spread throughout the world.
We became slaves of the imperialists.
We stared at each other not knowing what to do.
The whole world shook in terror.

2. The 15th of April, 1912
The world opened a new page.
The world so illuminated
That every one was happy
In that golden light.
The strong rays of the red sun THE RED SUN
Shone for everybody to see.
President Kim Il Sung of Korea was born to save the world.
We highly praise HIM.
Let HIM shine in the mind of all mankind.

3. From his childhood President Kim Il Sung hated colonialism and imperialism the world over.

4. The Iron-willed Commander, Kim Il Sung defeated the two strong imperialist powers in one generation.

5. His name, Kim Il Sung, the best of the best names.
Let it be praised all over the world in great applause.

6. The whole world admires President Kim Il Sung for his JUCHE IDEA.

7. President Kim Il Sung fights for human rights.
He shares tears and sorrows with oppressed people.

8. The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea walk in the foot-steps of President Kim Il Sung fighting to death to reunify their country.

9. We honour President Kim Il Sung for his excellent leadership in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

10. Long live President Kim Il Sung.
Long live the Democratic People's Republic of KOREA.

Fields Brimful of Life-giving Water

At last the express from Pyongyang to Sinuiju which carried us passed the bridge over the Chongchon-gang River. Through the train windows, we could see fertile fields—Chongju, Sonchon, Kwaksan and Yomju plains.

Neatly stretching-out irrigation channels brim over with clear waters. Seen on the vast paddy fields are rice plants growing well. All fields are covered with green carpet.

An all-out weeding campaign is now afoot on cooperative fields where rice-transplantation was wound up in time, cushioning the effect of the cold front.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...a perfect irrigation system has been established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought."

The large-scale irrigation system established in the basin of the Amnok-gang River under the wise guidance of the great leader is an epitome of our perfect irrigation system.

We got off the train and proceeded to Lake Manpung-ho by bus.

A worker of the irrigation office who took us over said that this "artificial lake" is the biggest one in the Amnok-gang Irrigation. He continued: This reservoir is called "mother reservoir" as water is collected and kept in quantity here for the Maebong and Taeha reservoirs.

With a total length of more than 800 kilometres, he added, this Irrigation can water over 90,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is equivalent to one hectare) of paddy and non-paddy fields in the eight counties of North Pyongan Province.

Admiring this irrigation system of gigantic scale, we stopped in front of the monument inscribed with words related to the emergence of Lake Manpung-ho. It reads:

"In spring and summer every year dippers were used to draw water from the bottom of the river and the sound of drawing water made people feel heartsore. It was not water but bitter tears of the peasants in this region that they drew with much difficulty.

"But in this area, a land of grudge in the past, today the crystal-clear water flowing out of the Amnok-gang Irrigation like breast veins of mothers brings bumper crops every year. Let us not forget for ever the profound care of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung shown for these waterways...."

Taking every word to our hearts, we thought of the deep love and wise guidance of the fatherly leader who built the great monumental creation like the Amnok-gang Irrigation.

Indeed, building the Amnok-gang Irrigation was a titanic struggle for magnificent nature remaking.

At the time of the first-stage project alone, huge construction work was carried out in a matter of three years. For instance, the Maebong reservoir which is three times as big as the Taeha reservoir built by Japanese imperialists in 10 years, several hundred *ri*-long waterways, water drawing towers, 700-metre-long water tunnels and hundreds of various structures.

"A huge investment was needed for this project, indeed. But the fatherly leader spared nothing—materials, funds and manpower, motivated by his aim to realize the centuries-old aspiration of the people in this region for water and provide them with a happy life. He personally visited our province on several occasions to direct the project so that it could be completed in a brief span of time", said our guide in a tone of emotion.

We again got on a bus. The bus was running along the water channel for some three hours. The irrigation channels seemed to be limitless. Big or small pumping stations and magnificent structures catched our eyes.

An old man who was sitting beside me said: "You can see the plain over there. That is the Pihyon Plain. In former days the paddy fields were cracked, presenting a resemblance to the back of tortoise."

Before liberation the peasants in this village did farming by using a small brooklet. For lack of water rice cultivation was entirely dependent on rain. When rice crops failed, caused by drought, they had to quit their native land. But now the fields, once sterile, have turned into fertile fields; they are 100% irrigated; and grain production is on the steady increase. Last year, the old man said, per-*chongbo* yield of rice was 6 tons in his farm and every family unit was rewarded with over 5 tons of rice and more than 7,000 *won* in cash. In this province, last year grain production was two times greater than the years when the irrigation system had not been introduced. This is an amazing success, indeed.

The old man went on to say in an excited tone:

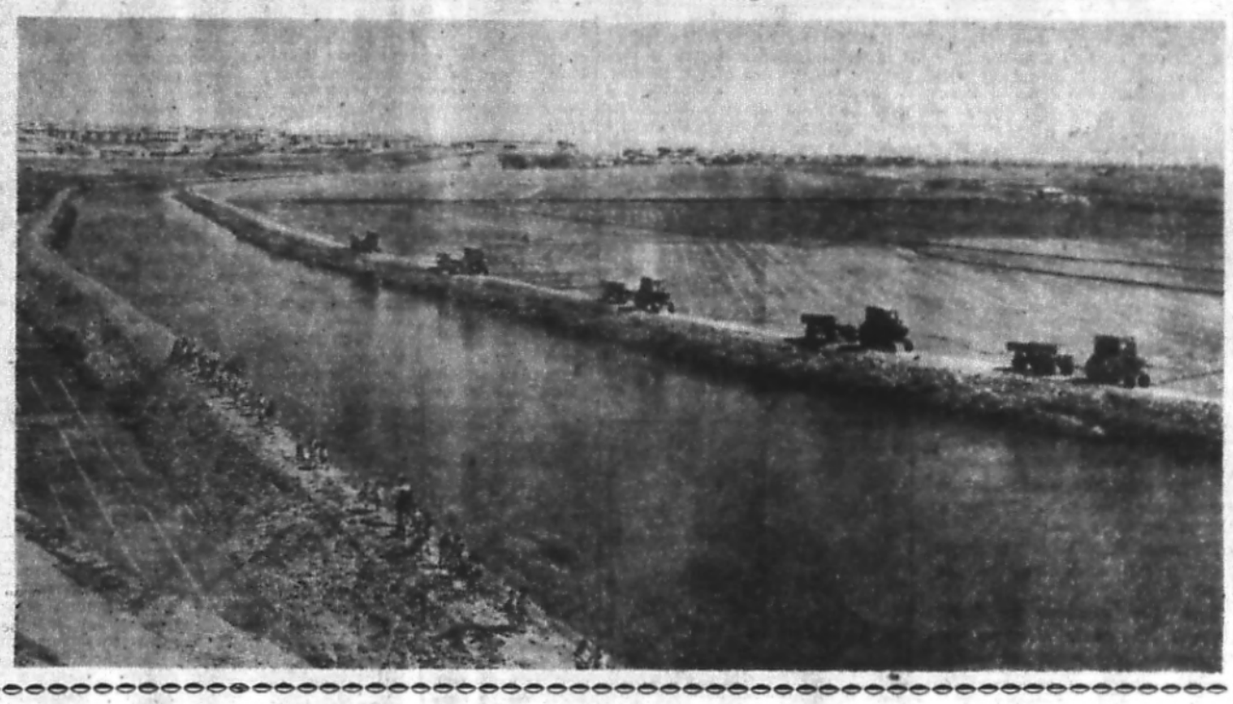
"Nor is this all. It is by using this water that power is generated and reservoirs are also used for fishing grounds. So, in this mountainous area fish dishes are always served on the table. And there are well-furnished camping grounds for Juvenile Corps members and rest homes in scenic spots near the reservoirs. I think you have seen them through your visit to Lake Manpung-ho. There is really no end to the list of proud things...."

Indeed, 800-km-long Amnok-gang irrigation channels have brought about great changes and people are filled with happiness and joy.

After inspecting the draining stations in Ryongchon and Tongrim and water channels running through the Chongju and Sonchon plains, through which to pump and drain off thousands of tons of water, we started our way home. We could see an excellent system of water drainage everywhere.

Quietly thinking of the profound solicitude of the fatherly leader who has enabled us to gather rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought, we were feasting our eyes on the green fields through the car windows.

Han Su Chon



A perfect irrigation→ system has been established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvests, regardless of any dry weather. Photo shows fields of the Kojan Co-op Farm in Chaeryong county

Small-scale Irrigation

At the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held at the beginning of April this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of undertaking small-scale irrigation projects in a big way. In accordance with this policy, projects for watering 100,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields have been wound up in our country in a slightly over 20 days following the meeting.

All our co-op farms are now successfully solving the dry-field irrigation problem by more effectively utilizing the already-introduced firm irrigation system and by pumping river water and drawing underground water through the newly dug wells and water pockets and newly laid water-jetting pipes.

The Pobu Co-op Farm in Kaechon county situated in an intermediary region of our country also put up a vigorous struggle to step up small-scale irrigation projects and succeeded in drilling more than 70 wells and digging water pockets and laying water-jetting pipes in large numbers. This has enabled the co-op farm to sufficiently use water for dry field farming. This year the co-op farm could ensure water needed for maize seedling beds and tens of *chongbo* of maize fields by drawing underground water.

Our co-op farms in different parts of the country are now more dynamically pushing forward small-scale irrigation projects on the basis of the successes they have already achieved.

Developing Local Economy

The local economy is making rapid development in our country, further consolidating its economic foundations.

Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, showed constant concern for the development of local industry and improvement of public services. This resulted in overfulfilling last year's plan of local budgetary revenues by 5 per cent and fully meeting its expenditures with its income, while contributing 3,340,000 *won* to the national treasury.

Last year the county which has 22 local-industry factories built a factory producing ironware of daily use, a tannery, a beer brewery and a caustic soda factory.

The county located in a major industrial area is steadily cementing the foundations of the local industry with the active help of the centrally-controlled industrial establishments.

The factories in the county produce large quantities of various daily necessities by using by-products of the centrally-controlled factories and enterprises. Domestic work-teams consisting of housewives also produce goods of daily use.

The factories of the county obtain 70 per cent of raw materials from local materials. Last year they overfulfilled their plans and lowered the production cost 5.2 per cent.

The county also improved public catering service last year, making the people's lives more affluent.

By developing the local industry and improving public services the county increased its income last year 5,600,000 *won* above the previous year to cement its financial basis still more. This made it possible to build 120 more classrooms, houses for hundreds of family units, accelerate rural construction and increase expenses for educational and cultural measures, while contributing a large sum of money to the national treasury.

In presenting the outstanding policy of local budget, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that each province should maintain the balance between budgetary revenues and expenditures and every city and every county should meet its expenditures with its own income.

Through the vigorous endeavours to carry through the policy advanced by the great leader not only Kangso county but all other cities and counties ensured their expenses with their own income last year.

Taking the country as a whole, the local budgetary revenues rose last year 9.7 per cent as against the previous year. This amount is 3.3 times the total state budgetary revenues of our Republic in 1954, the year following the armistice.

Last year the local budgetary expenditures grew 10.1 per cent compared with the previous year.

All this made it possible to accelerate economic and cultural construction in the local areas, fully secure money needed for the betterment of the people's living and contribute 360,350,000 *won* to the national budget.

Through the enforcement of the local budgetary system provided by the great leader, all the local areas have laid solid economic and financial foundations to successfully run the local economy on their own.

This is precious wherewithal in rapidly developing the economy and culture in local areas, constantly raising the people's living standards and powerfully expediting the overall socialist construction of the country by giving full play to the responsibility and creativeness of the localities under the unified guidance of the central administration.

Kim In Gyu

Our country turns out large quantities of daily necessities and foodstuffs by actively enlisting the reserves latent in localities

Innovations in Auto Transport

Auto transport workers throughout the country carried out the freight transport plan for May at 110.7 per cent and are overshooting their daily assignments by over 30 per cent in June.

In May they raised the daily transport by 4,000 tons, 6,000 tons at maximum, above the daily average of April, taking the country as a whole.

Workers under the Pyongyang Long-distance Running Truck Administration, the Pyongyang No. 1 Truck Office and many other truck offices and transport corps and units overfulfilled their assignments for the first half of the year over one month ahead of schedule. Some transport corps carried out their yearly plans.

A Train for 26 Students

Some time ago, Chongun-ri, Huichon, Chagang Province witnessed a school train opened to traffic.

This train running between Chongun Station situated at the foot of the Kaego-ryong Range, the main peak of the Rangrim Mountains, and the newly built Kongsam Station, serves for 26 students residing in remote mountainous villages.

It is permeated with the warm love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the rising generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The younger generation represents our future. Without the rising generation there can be neither the future of the country nor the progress of society. Accordingly, it is very important to raise well the rising generation, the future master."

In our country where universal eleven-year compulsory education is now in force, schools are to be found everywhere—urban and rural districts. And these are at a short distance from students' homes.

But there is an unusual case.

Twenty-six children who finished the primary course at their native villages lying scattered at the foot of the steep Kaego-ryong Range, had to cover more than 4km to attend the Chongun Senior Middle School situated at the seat of the *ri* communal office.

No one of their parents who were completely barred from the right to study in the period of Japanese imperialist rule, did think that the school lay too far from their villages. They were always delighted to see all their children attending the senior middle school and growing happily.

In fact, covering a 4km distance offered no problem to the senior course students in mountain villages.

Yet, the fatherly leader, informed of this, felt a pang in his heart at the thought of these students and bestowed the great favours upon them. He instructed that a new station be built and a special passenger coach manufactured to attach it to the regular train for the convenience of students going to school and returning home.

This is how the train permeated with the love shown by the great leader, appeared. On May 6, the train with his respectful portrait placed in the front side of locomotive and carrying students left Kongsam Station for Chongun Station, receiving a hearty send-off of their parents.

Chang Ik Su

Korea's Industrial Progress Marvelous

The harvest time was over when I visited Korea. Red-coloured tractors engaged in ploughing were seen running to-and-fro on the fertile paddy and non-paddy fields wherever I went. Tilling by draft animal was nowhere to be seen. Along the east coast you can see big modern factories that stand in rows.

The level of automation at industrial establishments is considerably high.

During the war 18 bombs were dropped per sq. km. of the territory of north Korea and a great deal of damage was done to her national wealth. This recollection alone will suffice to prove that now her land redevelopment is well-regulated and her industrial and agricultural progress is quite astonishing.

In September, 1975, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government announced the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) 16 months ahead of schedule. The annual growth rate of industrial production in the four years and 8 months stood at 18.4 per cent which was one of the highest levels in the world.

At the time of liberation, the northern half of the Republic found itself with only a small number of Korean technicians. In the railways Koreans served mostly as stokers except four engine drivers.

In terms of production the proportion of industry to agriculture in 1946 accounted for 29.8 per cent to 70.2 per cent. This meant that the country basically remained an agrarian state. But through the incessant, signal growth of industry the proportion of industry to agriculture was now reversed: 75.3 per cent industrial to 24.7 per cent agricultural in 1970.

The Fifth Congress of the WPK convened in 1970 proudly declared the Republic's conversion into a socialist industrial state.

After that, the economy of the Republic entered the stage of expansion of the material foundation of socialism and qualitative improvement of the people's living standards.

The 10-point perspective goal of socialist economic construction set in 1974 is to outstrip Japan in the per capita output of steel, electricity, cement, machine tools, marine products and so on.

The economic progress in the northern half of the Republic can be regarded as quite unique. We can say this because the home resources are the source of investment and the balance between industry and agriculture has been maintained in the whole period of its development. But, as regards south Korea's source of capital it has relied on foreign capital. So, south Korea is naturally affected by the world-wide economic crisis and suffers much because of disparity such as heavy debt and ever greater difference of income at home. When this is taken into consideration the DPRK's experience in economic progress supplies a model for the developing third world. The Republic effected industrialization by tapping domestic resources practically and built an independent national economy, the proportion of self-supply being 98.1 per cent in machines and equipment and 70 per cent in raw materials and fuel, with a remarkable reduction of the difference of income at home in the course of its industrial growth.

(From the article "The economy of the Republic develops by leaps and bounds under the banner of the Juche idea" written by Nisikawa Jun, assistant professor of Waseda University in Japan.)

Handbills Spread in North Chungchong Province, S. Korea

Handbills lauding the northern half of the Republic, condemning the puppet clique and calling for the anti-US, anti-Japanese movement were widely spread in North Chungchong Province by patriotic people of south Korea, according to a report from south Korea.

An average of over 1,500 handbills were found in Chungju city and Chungwon county every month between January and April. The figure was reported to be an increase of 62 per cent above last year when over 900 handbills were found every month in these areas.

Sixty-four per cent of the handbills reflected the south Korean people's voices praising and longing for the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a people's paradise. Other handbills exposed and denounced the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and called for waging a powerful anti-US, anti-Japanese movement against the subjugation of south Korea by the outside forces.

(KCNA)

Rash Act

According to a report, traitor Pak Jung Hi on the 14th inspected a frontline unit in the central sector of the front in company with brass hats of the military and stirred up war fever against us.

That day he, looking at our side through a sighting telescope at a missile base on the frontline, incited men and officers of the puppet army to north-south confrontation. And watching a "combined guerilla training" designed to cope with a "special warfare", he egged on them to step up war preparations.

On the same day the Pak Jung Hiites also visited the "combined training ground of the reserve forces" situated in the vicinity of Seoul.

It is of no common that quisling Pak Jung Hi made an "inspection trip" to the frontline area all of a sudden and instigated men and officers of the puppet army to the war clamour against us with the approach of June 25 when the US imperialists and their lackeys had imposed great misfortunes upon our people by unleashing a war against our Republic.

Their reckless act was continued on the 16th, too.

A report says that that day a shooting exercise was staged in south Korea in the presence of all the "Cabinet members" of the puppet government. It adds that traitor Pak Jung Hi fired a gun first to whip up war hysteria and the puppet prime minister, picking on us, advocated north-south confrontation.

On the same day a "meeting of high-ranking commanding officers" attended by commanders of the military district and up was convened at the puppet army headquarters to deliberate on the matter of "winning victory in the first battle" in the event of war.

Such a wildcat row raised by the south Korean puppet is a premeditated act aimed at intentionally straining the situation of our country. This is a dangerous act bringing not peace but a dark cloud of war to this land and an unpardonable criminal act hampering the reunification of the country and prolonging its division.

The south Korean puppets pursue a sinister political aim through their frantic military adventures.

Above all, they intend to wittingly aggravate the situation of our country, link it with the "threat of southward invasion" by someone and thus invent a pretext for detaining the US troops in south Korea, divert elsewhere the attention of the people at home and abroad and speed up war preparations at an accelerated tempo.

It is not fortuitous that their frenzied war racket coincides with the time when the voices demanding US troops pullout are mounting ever higher among the world's people.

Through the foolhardy war din the puppets also pursue the criminal purpose to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in south Korea, instigate the people to north-south confrontation, brutally repress the patriotic, democratic forces calling for the democratization of society and national reunification and thereby bridge over the crisis of their "regime" now in a hopeless bog.

Nothing can justify their criminal war racket and their scheme to perpetuate the division of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must unconditionally discontinue their reckless war preparations designed for north-south confrontation and split.

Cho Han Yong

Shabby Group

A recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson", official paper of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, lashed at the privileged circles of south Korea for squandering a huge amount of money for their dogs, not satiated with their luxurious and dissipated life.

According to the paper, a comprador capitalist residing in Huksok-dong, Kwanak district, Seoul, built a dog house covering more than 30 *pyong* (one *pyong* is six square ca.) in his garden with an area of 300 *pyong*. This house is air-conditioned and illuminated by a chandelier.

When the dog has a cold, his owner calls in a doctor by telephone.

It is reported that these privileged circles squander a big portion of money squeezed from the people for their dogs and a capitalist in Tonam-dong spends 5,000 *won* a day for his dog's meals.

Moreover, those dogs are given boiled *insam* when they become weak.

Even "beauty salons for dogs" are built and beds arranged for them with silk coverlets and woolen blankets, the paper said, and remarked:

The rich spend so much money for dogs while the poor are rendered homeless and wander about the streets in rags.

The Pak Jung Hi gang, while leading such riotous life, force the people to practise austerity. How mean and brazen-faced they are!

SERIOUS THEOLOGY

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" Carried in April 1977 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

A copy of the clandestine document signed by the "Central Executive Committee of Korean Struggle Association for Democracy" was detected in a dark corner of the staircase of Seoul Metro on the morning of January 19. Ten thousand copies are said to have been distributed. This document includes five parts under the respective titles: "Statement," "Declaration of Struggle for Democracy," "Programme," "Resolution" and "Slogans". I would like to reproduce here the full text of the "Statement" alone.

"Freedom- and peace-loving nationals, and all citizens throughout the world!

"We have formed the 'Korean Struggle Association for Democracy' (KSAD) with a view to overthrowing the one-man tyranny by Pak Jung Hi, the foe of peace of mankind, traitor to the 50 million Korean nation and violator of the human rights of 30 million nationals. The 'KSAD' has carried forward the traditions of the continuous national revolution struggle such as the spirit of the Volunteers Movement and March First Independence Movement that played a vanguard role in the anti-imperialist struggle sparkling in our nation's chronicles as well as the April 19 Revolution. It now embraces the people of all walks of life, representing the main stream in the movement against dictatorship and for democracy.

"Convinced that a reckless and ostentatious struggle defrauds the history and the state, we will wage a substantial struggle for the democratic revolution.

"Internally, we shall be lenient enough to take in even those who have so far collaborated with the dictator but now wish to come over to us under the KSAD's banner, repentant for their past blunders.

"Externally, we shall hail any solidarity struggle and any form of support, since we believe there is no boundary in defending liberty and peace. And we pledge ourselves to strive for freedom and peace of the world's people even after our aim is achieved.

"Nationals championing liberty and peace, and citizens throughout the world!

"Our firm unity alone can wipe the dictators off the face of the earth. And it will bring freedom, peace, equality and humanity.

"All democratic forces the world over, push on to topple down the dictatorship!"

The "Statement" was made public in the name of "Chairman Han Min Sung". Many are pleased to note the sagacity displayed in naming that way, for it means that democracy will emerge victorious in south Korea.

The first article of the "Resolution" says that the "single line of struggle against dictatorship" shall be laid down in order to "overthrow one-man despotism by Pak Jung Hi." It was well-prepared statement written in a clear hand. The name "Han Min Sung," too, I believe, came from deep meditation. Nor is this all. They have a good external sense. And they did not forget to put in the English name of the organization (Korean Struggle Association for Democracy—KSAD). A friend of mine commented on the statement:

"The public peace authorities lost no time to confiscate it. At first I wondered if it was a trick of the KCIA, because I found it so well-reasoned. But it has too great impact to be a KCIA's trick. It is strange that the competent KCIA has not yet found any clue to the case nor is it arresting the suspects at random. I think it must be undoubtedly an act of those who are close to us. Anyway, they are a group operating deftly and purposefully with an international sense, I believe."

The sentences passed on December 29 last year on those involved in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation look somewhat shorter than at the time of the first trial. In case of Mr. Kim Ji Ha, too, the penalty was reduced from 10 to 7 years. This can be construed as a signal given to the United States by the Pak regime for the latter's readiness to shrink a little from the problem of human rights should it be allowed to prolong its life. Of late Pak Jung Hi has practically been attending to every matter with the US in mind. He reportedly showed a "get-tough" attitude in his interview with home reporters, saying that although the United States had pressed him to step down it was impossible. It is, I think, a kind of threatening statement intended to spread the rumour for the US side to see his stiff posture. Besides, I was told that Chang Gi Yong called on ex-President Yun Bo Son recently. Chang is the owner of the "Hanguk Ilbo" and ex-Director of the Economic Planning Board under the Pak regime. He is one of the backstage operators for Pak.

His purpose in the visit was to ask Yun to take up the task of flying to the United States and dissuading it from pulling out its troops. At the time Yun is said to have given the following retort:

"I've warned the government against that question since three years ago. The US troops will pull out some day anyhow, though it looks somewhat premature now. Nowadays in particular, this question is further stirring up public opinion on account of the suppression of human rights by the Pak regime. I, on my part, have no word to say to the US side under such undemocratic circumstances."

Right after the passing of judgements at the second instance on December 29 last year, all the families of the imprisoned issued a statement censuring the unreasonable decisions and expressing their conviction that God would absolve them. In conclusion, the statement said, "We are grateful to different countries in the world for their deep concern and encouragement to the struggle for restoration of human rights and democracy in this country." The two personages, Pastor Tong Hae Dong and Professor An Byong Mu, were set free on probation. Pastor Tong remarked:

"I was surprised at the fact that publication of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation became an event of worldwide concern, affecting the world's churches. I was moved when the words reached me in prison that the problem of south Korean churches cannot be put on the shelf in discussing universal Christianity at present. I've never dreamed that my small church, the Hanbit (One Ray) Church, would hold an important place among them. I have survived this cold weather while in prison. Everything is endurable even behind bars. Most intolerable of all is that those who are outside prison, my family, friends and church are in distress. Dr. Li Mun Yong told me when I was leaving prison: 'Please, tell my wife that it will be too bad if the two of us collapse and that she should keep up her spirits at least for the sake of our children.' The sufferings of our beloved ones tormented us more than our own. I've been released from prison earlier than others. This weighs on my mind as though I committed a crime. I'm going to do any work under your instructions."

The audience burst into laughter, saying: "You've never repented of your sins though you were thrown into prison." It is said that once a man as gentle as a rabbit is jailed, he becomes as strong as a tiger. That seems true. No one can switch courses in this struggle. Then Prof. An Byong Mu said:

"I didn't know what probation was like. In the bus on my way home, someone told me what it meant. This set me crying, because I was tormented by the thought that I was alone in being discharged from prison, leaving my comrades to the mercy of tribulations, and because I felt myself left out in the cold. The Catholics, Protestants and politicians have come to form the indestructible, close-knit relations while in prison. We found time to map out the action plan on our way to court, in the bus or at a break for lunch. We whispered with each other even in court. They tried to silence us at first but abandoned the effort in the long run. Taking advantage of it, we exchanged informations, too. Religion was the main topic of our conversations. I was impressed at the deep faith followed by Mr. Kim Dae Jung. I had planned to mention Mr. Kim Ji Ha's faith in my last statement but forgot to tell it, the most important thing. I remember what happened when he was released from prison after the case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students. He said to me that he seemed to have acquainted himself with the quintessence of Christian faith in prison, though a little, adding that he wanted to call on me to confirm it. Apprehensive of his poor health, I answered that I would pay him a visit, but he was imprisoned again before I had a chance to do that. I was terribly worried about him while in prison.... I was chucked out from prison. The fortitude of my friends around me made me stout-hearted, though I'm a man of feeble constitution, hardly able to do anything at all. The affixing of my signature to a sheet of paper has caused such a big trouble to myself, south Korea and its churches. We should not reconcile ourselves only to a reasonable thought in approaching things. God regards even a very trifle matter as something serious, transcending human wisdom, as pointed out in the Bible. This serious theology should be taken into account in our situation... As for those in prison, you don't need to worry much about them. Pastor Yun Ban Ung had an attack of diarrhoea. Pastor So Nam Dong takes a cold rub-down with a wet towel twice a day. The faith of ordinary believers is so strong that the pastors and Catholic priests often find themselves in awkward position. Mr. Kim Dae Jung and others propose at every opportunity to stage a hunger strike. 'The pastors and fathers may be starved to death, if only they do as the ordinary believers want them to.' So saying, they had a laugh. It is impossible to keep the gate of prison shut for long. Countless people greet us in the morning when we are let out for washing. They are all strangers to us. The news of our imprisonment reached all the inmates within half an hour following our arrival in prison. So, they tried hard to send in their bread and the like to us, heedless to the fact that they would have a hell of a time if they are caught doing it. From this we sensed that a new era was dawning. Even thieves assumed the attitude full of affection. Such was the way the people felt towards us.

"When I was hesitantly leaving the prison with a touch of regret today, Mr. Kim Dae Jung encouraged me with the words: 'Go out and fight. Try to lay the theological foundations for the future of south Korea.' I responded to him with: 'Do you mean a new theology?' 'I mean a genuine theology,' he said. The feeling that the eighteen personages are united in a body will remain unchanged in the rest of their life. Mr. Kim went so far as to remark that Christianity will perish should it fail to revive in south Korea. He went on: 'It appears that Toynbee thought Christianity would be resurrected in dealing with the problem of American Negroes. But south Korea should be the first to have it restored. We should not confine ourselves to aping the things West European all the time but should create our own theology in agony for the rest of the world. It is necessary to originate the idea of unifying not only Korea but the divided world and show the way of putting it into effect! And he further remarked that he had thought the scientists should be politicized but now he came to think the politicians should be theologized and politics be placed on the religious foundations. Mr. Kim was a man who not only excels in intelligence but has the deep faith. For this, too, I am grateful to God. It is, I believe, one of the questions God should take up as a matter of serious concern. In prison I said my prayers, picturing to myself all faces one by one."

Those who gathered that day at the Hanbit Church in the northeastern sector of Seoul left there late at night and hurried home, fearing they should violate the 12 p.m. curfew. They walked in the darkness, their hearts throbbing with somewhat pathetic feeling. They were very sad as well as very pleased. They felt like offering prayers, hanging on to anything they could lay their hands on though they couldn't tell what it was exactly.

South Korean Puppets' War Provocation Manoeuvres

To relax tensions between the north and the south, remove war danger and ensure a lasting peace in Korea for her independent and peaceful reunification—this is an irresistible demand of our time, the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-lovers of the world today.

But in south Korea the puppets are still committing acts running counter to it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The south Korean authorities advocate 'peaceful reunification' in word, but in deed they persist in war preparations and military provocations. Under the slogan of 'modernization of the National Army' they are introducing different types of up-to-date weapons and military equipment into south Korea, and are incessantly carrying out military provocations and war exercises against the northern half of the Republic."

Due to the imprudent war machinations of the south Korean puppets, tensions in Korea still remain unrelieved and her peace is being gravely endangered.

Frantic War Exercises

In the first five months of this year alone, war exercises "resembling a real war" were staged unceasingly in south Korea—along the Military Demarcation Line, in Seoul, Kwangju and many other areas and in the broad expanse of the South and East Seas.

To be mentioned here in particular is the fact that such war exercises were conducted for an unusually long period and in an extremely provocative manner.

The "naval firing exercise" carried out near Koje-do Island on the South Sea from the morning of New Year's Day was continued till the end of April. And from May 14 to 19 another "naval firing exercise" was staged in the vast area of the East Sea. Nor is this all. An exercise simulating a "landing operation" on the eastern coast of our side was carried out in the vicinity of Pohang on the East Sea for one month from the beginning of March to that of April with the mobilization of huge ground, naval and air forces of the puppet army.

In early April a large-scale "joint operation exercise" under the supposition of an attack on the northern half of the Republic was conducted in the central region of the MDL with the participation of the puppet ground, naval and air force units, US troops stationed in south Korea, the Okinawa-based US marine corps and the flying corps belonging to it. This war exercise was the biggest in scale in recent years and even traitor Pak Jung Hi himself whipped up war hysteria on the spot.

While conducting frenzied war exercises, the puppets are engrossed in various military provocations and hostile acts against our side in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement. The number of such cases ran into more than 10,500 in the period between October 7 of last year and April 30 of this year.

All this is enough to show what a reckless stage the war mania of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique reached.

Desperate Scheme for Increased "War Potential"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who had stepped up the "five-year plan for the modernization" of the puppet army since 1970 are now on the rampage to realize the "five-year plan for the augmentation of war potential" which they had newly brought forward after the event in Viet Nam.

In a criminal attempt to push forward war preparations against us by reinforcing the armed force and equipment of the puppet army, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique allotted the greater part of this year's "budget" for military purposes and are begging their master for more military "aid".

The "national defence expenditure", the direct war expenditure allocated in this year's "budget" of the puppet government, increased 31.4 per cent as compared with last year and was two times the figure for 1975.

The south Korean puppets blustered that their "budget" for last year was an "emergency budget" for the "strengthening of the national defence power". Taking this into consideration, it is clearer what the "budget" for this year is really after.

In recent years alone they annually expropriated more than 200,000 million *won* from the people as "defence tax". This year they are squeezing 66,000 million *won* of more money from the people than last year and are trying to obtain over 1,500 million dollars of "military loan" and military equipment from the United States.

In its report to Congress, the US Department of Defence made it clear that in the 1977 fiscal year south Korea will considerably increase its military power with Hawk missiles (surface-to-air), radars, OB-10 scout planes, HH-3 helicopters and hundreds of tanks of the latest type.

Along with the reinforcement of the equipment of the puppet army, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further intensifying their manoeuvres to increase its numerical strength and enroll all youth, middle-aged and other people, men and women, young and old, in various "civilian military organizations" with a view to mobilizing them as cannon fodder in case of war.

Besides the 700,000-strong puppet army, there has already been formed in south Korea the "homeland defence reserve forces" nearly 3 million strong, the "civil defence corps" embracing 3.7 million people aged from 17 to 50 and the "student homeland defence corps" enlisting a total of 1.4 million university, college and high school students. Of late the puppets formed various women military organizations— the "women defence corps", the "women reserve forces", the "nurses corps for security and national salvation", etc. Especially, they are hurrying with the preparations for incorporating the "homeland defence reserve forces" and the "student homeland defence corps" into the puppet army in case of emergency and are stepping up military drill in the "civilian military organizations".

The "enforcement regulations on the use of resources" under a "national emergency state" newly rigged up and made public by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on June 7 are also aimed at enlisting all the manpower and material resources of south Korea for war purpose. The regulations concretely stipulate for the requisition of material resources and forcible mobilization of the people of from 17 to 50 years of age.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately trying to keep Korea perpetually divided and make war preparations. This can be clearly seen in the fact that they are begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops and hatching a plot to introduce even the armed units of the Japanese "self-defence forces", in defiance of the unanimous demand of the people of Korea and the rest of the world.

At the beginning of January quisling Pak Jung Hi croaked about the need to form the United States-Japan-south Korea "cooperative organization for security". In fact, this is part of the plot to consummate the tripartite military alliance system.

The criminal war move of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is arousing the great indignation of all the Korean people and the peace-lovers the world over and getting themselves caught in a vise of greater difficulties.

If the puppets persist in their war manoeuvres ignoring the demand of our time, it will only precipitate their doom.

Li Jip

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Two Years of Signal Successes

Marking the 2nd anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the foundation of a People's Republic in Mozambique, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Mozambican people.

The proclamation of the independence and the foundation of a People's Republic in Mozambique on June 25, 1975 was a great event that brought about a new epoch in the history of the Mozambican people's struggle to put an end to the cursed colonial rule and develop the country on independent and democratic lines.

Over the past two years the Mozambican people who embarked upon the road of new life after independence scored great results in the struggle to build a new Mozambique, independent and prosperous, tasting the joys of liberation.

Under the correct leadership of President Samora Moises Machel they firmly defended the gains of revolution and launched a vigorous struggle to build a new society, smashing aggression, subversive activities and sabotages of imperialists, colonialists, racists and internal reactionaries.

In the thick of the fierce struggle organs of people's power were established in all parts of the country; people came to take part in the political life of the country for the first time in their history; land owned by colonialists was confiscated; and natural resources and a number of factories, enterprises, hospitals and schools were nationalized.

Great successes were achieved in diversifying agriculture, increasing agricultural production, restoring factories destroyed by colonialists and augmenting industrial output by virtue of the creative labour of the working people.

A vigorous campaign is going on to eliminate the consequences of the colonial rule. A large number of primary school teachers have been trained, an energetic campaign to abolish illiteracy has been conducted everywhere, the squares, streets and schools named from colonialists have been renamed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean people heartily rejoice, as over their own, over the successes attained by the fraternal Mozambican people in the building of a new life and express firm solidarity for their just struggle."

Indeed, the past two years replete with great successes convincingly show the strength and determination of the Mozambican people who advance rallied closely around the Mozambique Liberation Front, taking their destinies into their own hands.

We are very glad to have such revolutionary friends as Mozambican people on the African continent.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique will be further strengthened and developed and there will be greater successes for the Mozambican people in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

Hong Rae Hui

Friendship Visits

☆ Gillis Remy, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, Secretary General of the Belgium-Korea Friendship Association and Secretary General of the Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and his wife visited our country between May 31 and June 18.

☆ The government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Fenske, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the GDR, was in Korea from June 17 to 18.

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